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Publication Title:

Method for introducing a 1,2 double bond into azasteroids

Abstract:

A process for introducing a 1,2 double bond into a compound of the formula <CHEM> which comprises the process of (a) treating the compound of formula I with oxalyl chloride; (b) brominating the product of step (a) followed by in situ dehydrobromination; (c) deprotecting the product of step (b) to yield the alpha and beta isomers; (d) dehydrobrominating the pro

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duct of step (c), which results in the introduction of a double bond at the 1,2 position.

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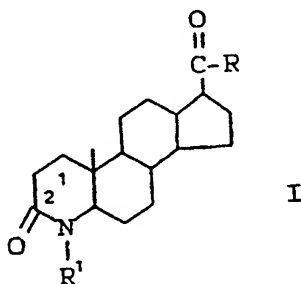
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(54) Method for introducing a 1,2 double bond into azasteroids.

(57) A process for introducing a 1,2 double bond into a compound of the formula



which comprises the process of (a) treating the compound of formula I with oxalyl chloride; (b) brominating the product of step (a) followed by in situ dehydrobromination; (c) deprotecting the product of step (b) to yield the α and β isomers; (d) dehydrobrominating the product of step (c), which results in the introduction of a double bond at the 1,2 position.

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METHOD FOR INTRODUCING A 1,2 DOUBLE BOND INTO AZASTEROIDS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention is concerned with a process for dehydrogenating azasteroids, in particular 17β substituted 3-oxo-4-azasteroids, to provide the corresponding compound having a double bond at its 1,2 position.

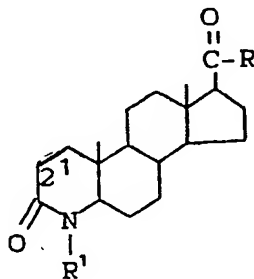
5 Heretofore, azasteroids have been dehydrogenated to introduce a 1,2 double bond by means of benzene seleninic anhydride oxidation in which the saturated compound was heated with the benzene seleninic anhydride in refluxing chlorobenzene. Back, T.G., *J. Org. Chem.*, 46, 1442 (1981); Rasmussen et al., *J. Med. Chem.* 29, 2298 (1986), Dehydrogenation of azasteroids utilizing benzeneseleninic acid or benzene seleninic anhydride to form the corresponding Δ^1 compound is also discussed in Back, T.G., *J.C.S. Chem. Comm.*, 278-279 (1978). Additionally, sulfoxide elimination has been a process used to
10 accomplish the dehydrogenation. See U.S. Patent No. 4,377,584, 4,220,775 and EP application 85301122.9. However these reactions have been found to give poor yields, with a high degree of impurities and one requires the use of a selenium catalyst which is very expensive and is quite toxic.

It has also been known to dehydrogenate a 3-oxo-4-azalactam by a complicated 5-step process which
15 involves a sulfenate intermediate. See Magnus et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 108, 221-227 (1986). More recently, a dehydrogenation process involving a silylation-mediated DDQ oxidation of 4-aza-3-ketosteroids to the corresponding Δ^1 -lactams has been developed. See Bhattacharya et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 110, 3318 (1988).

The process of the present invention provides a method for introducing a 1,2 double bond into 17β -
20 substituted 3-oxo-4-azasteroids via a four step process utilizing oxalyl chloride. The present invention provides a method to dehydrogenate a wide variety of compounds while avoiding the disadvantages of the prior art methods. These disadvantages include poor yields, expensive reagents, unwanted by-products and the use of toxic selenium catalysts.

25 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a method for introducing a 1,2 double bond into a compound of the
30 formula:

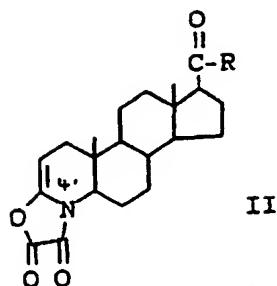


wherein R is

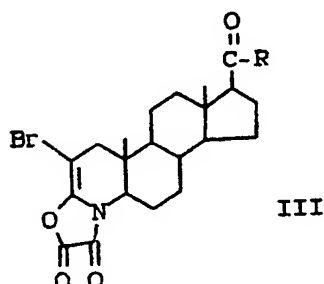
- (i) a straight or branched chain alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbons;
 (ii) a straight or branched chain alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbons in which a hydrogen is substituted
 45 with a hydroxy, carboxylic acid or an alkyl ester having 1 to 4 carbons;
 (iii) a cycloalkyl group having 4 to 8 carbons;
 (iv) phenyl;
 (v) OR⁴ where R⁴ is hydrogen or alkali metal, a C₁₋₁₈ straight or branched chain alkyl group or benzyl;
 (vi) NHR²R³, where R² and R³ are each independently selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₁₂ straight or
 50 branched chain alkyl, C₁₋₁₂ straight or branched chain alkyl having a hydrogen substituted with a hydroxy, carboxylic acid or C₁₋₄ alkyl ester, C₃₋₁₀ cycloalkyl, phenyl, or R² and R³ taken together with the nitrogen to which they are attached represent a 5-6 member saturated ring comprising up to one other heteroatom selected from oxygen and nitrogen; R¹ is hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl;

by

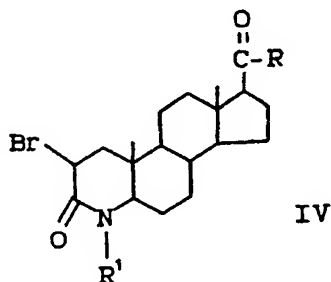
- (a) reacting the compound of formula I with oxalyl chloride to produce a compound of the formula:



(b) reacting the compound of formula II with bromine to produce a compound of the formula:



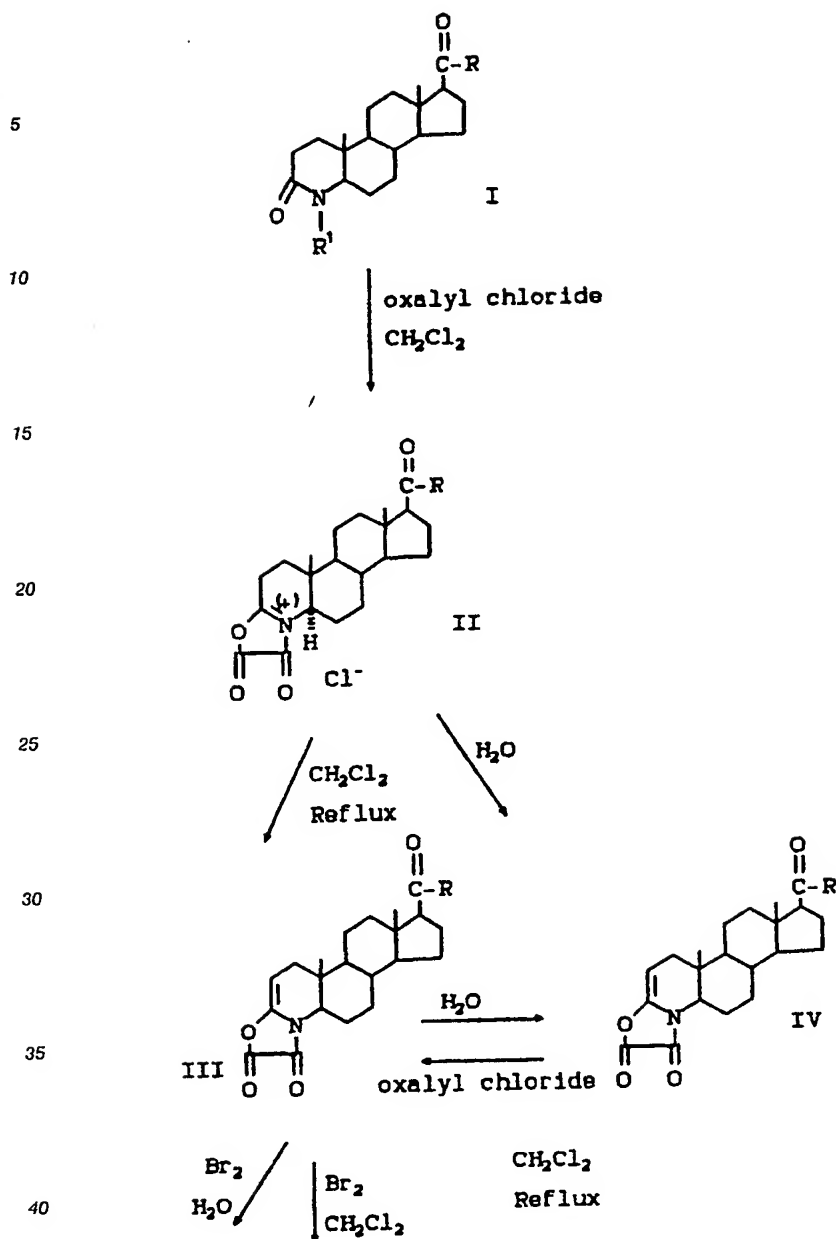
(c) reacting the compound of formula III with ethylenediamine to produce a compound of the formula:



(d) reacting the compound of formula IV with DBN or DBU to introduce a double bond at the 1,2 position of the compound of formula I.

The 4-azasteroid compounds prepared by the process of the present invention are testosterone-5 α -reductase inhibitors useful for treating the hyperandrogenic conditions of acne vulgaris, seborrhea, female hirsutism, androgenic alopecia including male pattern alopecia, prostatic carcinoma and benign prostatic hypertrophy by topical or systemic administration.

The schematic flow diagram which follows shows the processes of the present invention.





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Oxalylation/Bromination/De-Oxalylation

A 500ml three-neck round bottom flask equipped with a stirrer, a thermometer, a nitrogen inlet and a distillation condenser was charged with 5 α -azaamide (10 g., 26.7 mmol), pyridine (26.7 ml) and methylene chloride (300 ml). The methylene chloride solution was distilled under atmospheric pressure until 100 ml of methylene chloride was collected. The reaction mixture was cooled to -70°C and oxalyl chloride (2.56 ml, 29.4 mmol) was added dropwise over 10 min.

The mixture was warmed to 0°C and aged at this temperature until the reaction was complete and no 5 α -azaamide was observed (1 1/2 to 3 hrs.).

HPLC	
Column:	Dupont Zorbax C-8, 25 cm x 4.6 mm
Solvent:	60% CH ₃ CN - 40% H ₂ O (0.1% H ₃ PO ₄)
Flow:	1.5 ml/min
Wavelength:	210 nm
Detector:	Kratos Spectroflow 757, AVFS = 0.02
RT:	5 α -Azaamide 4.6 min Vinylidenyloxazolidinedione Amide 9.1/min 3-Hydroxyoxazolidinedione Amide 4.9 min.

Epsilon-Caprolactam (0.226 g, 2 mmol) was added and the reaction further aged at 0°C for 1/2 hour. The mixture was then cooled to -70°C and neat bromine (4.48 g, 28.0 mmol) was added. The reaction was aged for 15 minutes and then sampled and checked by HPLC to ensure that all vinylideneoxazolidinedione amide have been consumed. More bromine could be added in small portions if necessary to complete the bromination reaction.

HPLC

Same conditions as above.

RT: 2-Bromo-3-hydroxyoxazolidinedione amide 6.4 min, 6.7 min.
2-Bromovinylidenyloxazolidinedione amide 13.3 min.

The reaction mixture was warmed to 0°C and aged (18-20 hrs) until all of the 2,3-dibromo-oxazolidinedione amides have converted to bromovinylloxazolidinedione amide. After cooling the mixture back to -65°C, 2-(methylamino) ethanol (9.02 g, 120.2 mmol) was added while maintaining the reaction temperature below -60°C.

The reaction was checked for the complete disappearance of the starting material by HPLC.

HPLC

Same conditions as reported above

RT: 2-Bromovinylidenyloxazolidinedione amide 13.3 min.
2-Bromo-5 α -azaamide 4.7 min & 5.0 min.

More 2-(methylamino) ethanol could be added in small portions (0.2 g) if the disappearance of bromovinylideneoxazolidinedione amide was not complete.

The mixture was warmed to room temperature and aged until the aminolthanol intermediate adducts have converted to 2-bromo-5 α -azaamides (2 to 3 hours).

The solution was cooled to 0°C and 200 ml of cold 2N HCL solution was added slowly while maintaining the temperature at \leq 5°C. After the addition the two layers were thoroughly mixed and separated. The organic layer was washed again with 2N HCL (200 ml) followed by 10% brine (2x200 ml). To the methylene chloride solution was added acetonitrile (100 ml) and the methylene chloride was removed in vacuo at \leq 40°C while maintaining the liquid volume at \sim 35 ml by addition of acetonitrile.

When no more methylene chloride was detected in the distillate, the volume was further reduced to 35 ml of acetonitrile and the mixture was cooled to 0°C. Water (105 ml) was added slowly over 15 min. After

aging for 1 1/2 hours at 0°C, the solid was collected by filtration and the filter cake washed with water (50 ml). The filter cake was suction dried to a free flowing solid and then further dried at 60°C in vacuo overnight (14 to 18 hours). The yield was 10.80 g, 85.1% corrected for 95.4 wt.% HPLC purity.

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Dehydrobromination

In a 250 ml three-neck flask equipped with a stirrer, an internal thermometer, and a nitrogen inlet was charged potassium t-butoxide (6.15 g, 54.8 mmol) and 25 ml of dry DMF. After the potassium t-butoxide was completely dissolved, the mixture was cooled to 0°C and a solution of 2-bromo-5 α -azaamide (4.00 g, 8.8 mmol) in DMF (12 ml) was added dropwise while maintaining the temperature at 0°C.

After the addition was complete, the reaction was aged for an additional 10 min. and was then quenched by the dropwise addition of acetic acid (5.2 ml, 90 mmol) while keeping the temperature below 5°C. To the stirred solution was slowly added 200 ml of saturated sodium chloride. The suspension was stirred at 0°C for 4 hours and the solid was isolated by filtration and washed with 200 ml of distilled water. The crude product was dried overnight in vacuo at 70°C under a gentle nitrogen purge. The yield was 3.29 g, 80.2% corrected for 78.8% purity.

The crude MK906 was dissolved in isopropyl acetate (100 ml) with heating and the volume reduced to 15 ml by distillation under reduced pressure. The suspension was stirred overnight at 0°C. The solid was isolated by filtration and dried in the vacuum oven at 70°C. The yield was 2.16 g, 64.6% corrected for 95.4% purity.

The above solid was again dissolved in 10 ml of acetic acid and 100 ml of water was added slowly. The product gradually crystallized out of solution. The mixture was aged at r.t. for 10 hours with agitation. After filtration and drying at 70°C in vacuo, 1.97 g of white crystalline MK906 was obtained. The overall yield for the two steps was 60.2%, corrected for 98.0 wt. % purity.

HPLC

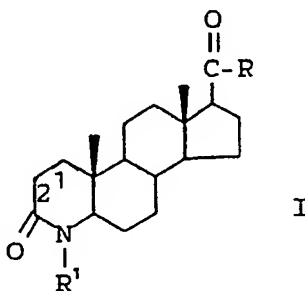
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Same conditions as reported previously.

RT: MK906 4.25 min.

35 Claims

1. A method of introducing a double bond at the 1,2 position of a compound having the formula:



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wherein R is

- (i) a straight or branched chain alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbons;
- (ii) a straight or branched chain alkyl group having 1 to 12 carbons in which a hydrogen is substituted with a hydroxy, carboxylic acid or an alkyl ester having 1 to 4 carbons;
- 55 (iii) a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 6 carbons;
- (iv) phenyl;
- (v) OR⁴ where R⁴ is hydrogen or alkali metal, a C₁₋₁₈ straight or branched chain alkyl group or benzyl;
- (vi) NHR²R³, where R² and R³ are each independently selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₁₂ straight or branched

chain alkyl, C₁₋₁₂ straight or branched chain alkyl having a hydrogen substituted with a hydroxy, carboxylic acid or C₁₋₄ alkyl ester, C₃₋₁₀ cycloalkyl, phenyl, or R² and R³ taken together with the nitrogen to which they are attached represent a 5-6 member saturated ring comprising up to one other heteroatom selected from oxygen and nitrogen;

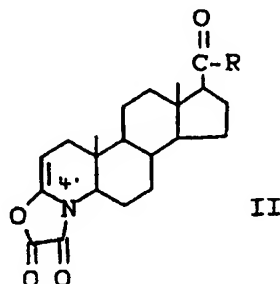
5 R¹ is hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl;

which comprises the steps of:

(a) reacting the compound of formula I with oxalyl chloride to produce a compound of the formula:

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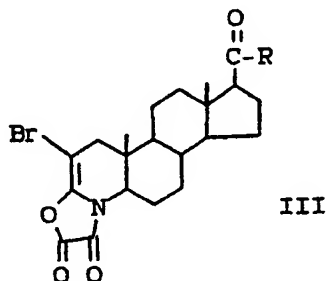


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(b) reacting the compound of formula II with bromine to produce a compound of the formula:

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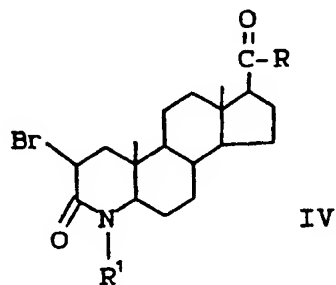


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(c) reacting the compound of formula III with ethylenediamine to produce a compound of the formula:

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(d) reacting the compound of formula IV with DBN or DBU to introduce a double bond at the 1,2 position of the compound of formula I.

2. The method of Claim 1 wherein said compound of formula I is as follows:

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<u>R</u>	<u>R'</u>
NH-tert-butyl	H
iso-butyl	H
sec-butyl	H
phenyl	H.

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10 3. The method of Claim 2 wherein R is NH-tert-butyl and R' is H.

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